

THE LINCOLN COUNTY HERALD.

VOL. I. TROY, LINCOLN COUNTY, MO., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1866. NO. 47

THE LINCOLN COUNTY HERALD
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY
EDMUND J. ELLIS.

TERMS, \$3 a year in advance.

Rates of Advertising.

One square, 10 lines or less one insertion, \$1 50
Each additional insertion, 75
Advertisements of Notices, 3 00
Final Settlement Notices, 3 00
Special Notices (of a single day), 3 00
Each additional day in same notice, 1 00
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All legal advertisements must be paid for in advance.

Transient advertisements must be accompanied with the cash.

Advertisements not marked or numbered will be inserted only if otherwise ordered and charged for at the above rates.

Professional cards of ten lines or less, will be inserted one year for \$10.

Marriage, Death, Funeral and Church notices will be published free.

All communications of a personal nature must be published over the writer's name.

Regular Terms of the Courts of Lincoln County.

COUNTY COURT—Second Monday in February, May, August and November.

CIRCUIT COURT—Third Monday in March and Fourth Monday in September.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

United States Senators.—John B. Henderson, and B. Gratz Brown.

Member of Congress Ninth District.—George W. Anderson, of Pike County.

State Senator.—E. B. Carroll.

Representative.—J. Winston Sitten.

Judge of Circuit Court.—T. J. C. Fagg, Pike.

Circuit Attorney.—E. P. Johnson.

Judge of County Court.—M. L. Level, President.

Clerk of Circuit Court and Recorder.—A. H. Martin.

Clerk of County Court and School Commissioner.—F. O. Gake.

Sheriff and Collector of Revenues.—J. M. Knox.

County Treasurer.—S. H. Woolfolk.

Public Administrator.—R. H. Hudson.

County Assessor.—D. B. Smiley.

County Superintendent of Common Schools and Local Chain Agent.—Jas. M. McClellan.

U. S. Collector 4th District.—A. H. Martin.

No. 17 South Fourth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Transient, Weekly and Day Boarders accommodated on reasonable terms.

JOE ALLEN,

Attorney at Law

AND AUCTIONEER.

Truxton, Lincoln County, Mo.

Will practice in all the Courts of the third Judicial Circuit. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to.

Dec. 12, 1865. n1

JAMES M. McLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND

MILITARY CLAIM AGENT.

TROY, Lincoln County, Mo.,

Office in the Court House.

Dec. 12, 1865. n1

F. T. WILLIAMS,

Attorney at Law.

AND

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Truxton, Lincoln County, MISSOURI.

December 12, 1865. n1

JAMES A. WARD,

Physician & Surgeon.

Office one door North of Hart and Sturges,

TROY, MO.,

December 12, 1865. n1

WILLIAM PORTER

Attorney at Law,

TROY, LINCOLN COUNTY, MO.,

Office in the Court House.

December 12, 1865. n1

DR. J. C. GOODRICH

DENTIST,

Office Wentzville Mo.

Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless removal of teeth. Teeth inserted on Gold Silver and Rubber Bases. Also, combination of Gold and Rubber.

Ref. Reference, my old patrons, June 22, 1866. J. R. GLORE.

The Old Gun Shop

OPEN AGAIN.

The undersigned

has opened a shop directly in the rear of the Stove and Tin shop in Troy, where he is now prepared to make and repair in the best manner

GUNS AND PISTOLS

on the shortest notice. Everybody who wants any thing in my line is respectfully invited to give me a call. Trunks made or repaired.

July 8, 1866 n28

Wentzville Hotel.

R. & G. DIERKER, Proprietors.

This is a new Hotel with large and pleasant rooms, with as good accommodations as at any city hotel. The table is supplied with the best market affords, and the bar with the choicest wines and liquors that can be found.

Aug. 24, 1866 n35

GIBBS, FIELD & ROSS,

St. Charles, Mo.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SAT-

INETS, TWEEDS,

FLANNELS, LINSEYS,

Jeans Blankets,

And Yarns.

500,000 Lbs. Wool

WANTED!

For which cash will be paid, or our manufactured goods exchanged.

GIBBS, FIELD & ROSS.

May 4, 1866. n31

ST. CHARLES

WOOLEN FACTORY

Corner Main & Chauncy Streets

ST. CHARLES, MISSOURI.

PAUL WALTON & Co.,

Proprietors.

ALL at all times prepared to fill orders for

6-4 FULL'D CLOTHS,

6-4 MERINO CLOTHS,

PLAID LINSEYS,

WHITE LINSEYS,

FLANNELS,

JEANS (of all colors.)

CARPETS, FIGURED COVERLETS

All Wool Blankets,

Stocking Yarns, Etc.

To all of which we invite the attention of merchants and farmers. See. The highest market price paid for Wool. [May 4, 1866. n31]

JONATHAN PEIRCE,

MANUFACTURER OF

WOODEN PUMPS,

LOUISIANA, MO.,

WE are making the Iowa City Pump, with detached chamber, Lion fastenings for handle. The Illinois Pump, springfield, Decker and Chicago patterns. Also, the Pennsylvania Pump, Erie and Jonesborough patterns, all of which we

SELL AS LOW FOR CASH

as they can be bought at any other Factory in the United States. A liberal discount large orders of ONE hundred and over.

Persons ordering can address Haley and Co. Commission merchants in this city, or through any traveling agent. William Denison, the only authorized travelling agent in the State to take orders. All orders promptly filled.

JONATHAN PEIRCE,

may 18, 1866 n21 km [Louisiana mo.]

J. M. Crawford

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Books, Stationery, Cheap P. blica-

tions, Newspapers & Magazines;

No. 24 N. 4th street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Particular attention paid to filling all orders for the Country Trade.

Publisher of F. A. S. Sectional and Township maps of Missouri; Barrelye digest of Missouri Reports and Whittier's Missouri Form Book.

June 8, 1866 n4 7m

Balmer & Weber,

Publishers of Music,

No. 56 Fourth street, St. Louis Mo.

DEALERS IN

Piano-Fortes & Musical Instruments

Of every description; Western Agents for sale of

Steinway and Son's Gold Medal,

Balmer and Weber's, and Miller and Co's Improved

Pianos, and Prince and Co's Improved

Patent Melodeons, which we furnish at factory

prices. Wholesale and Retail.

Military Bands, Seminars, Professors and

Dealers supplied at the most liberal discount.

New Music published daily, and all new music

published in the country regularly received.

June 8, 1866 n24 7m

F. X. KREMER.

F. HARTEN.

KREMER & MARTEN,

Proprietors of the

Lafayette Mills,

Corner Main and Jackson Streets,

ST. CHARLES, MO.

Announce to their friends and the public that they

are now prepared to deliver a choice article of

WHEAT, RYE and BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,

CORN MEAL, etc., at the lowest market cash

prices. They will at all times receive and pay

the full value for GRAIN delivered at their Mill

or the Warehouse of F. X. Kremer, on Clay Street.

All orders promptly attended to.

KREMER & MARTEN.

June 1, 1866 n23 7m

A. J. KERSHAW,

Brass Foundry and Pump

MAKER, 82 North 3rd Street,

Near Post Office. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Brass Work of all descriptions for Breweries and Distilleries.

Also, Iron, Wood and Lead pipe

June 1, 1866 n23 7m

The Old St. Charles Mill

Again in Operation!

The undersigned would respectfully inform the public, that he is now prepared to fill orders for FLOUR, SHIPSTUFF & BRAN in any quantity and will guarantee satisfaction. Orders will be attended to promptly. The highest market price paid for wheat. Terms strictly cash.

D. A. GIFFITH.

Aug. 31, 1866 n36 p4m

How a Milwaukee Marriage was

Brought About.

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel.]

Byron told us that

"Love will find its way

Through paths where wolves would

fear to prey."

A practical illustration of this has come under our notice, the present week, in which a young Milwaukee couple were the principal actors. They do not belong to the "upper ten," but are of very respectable families, and would scorn to do any dishonorable act. About a year ago a young lady and a young gentleman—who, for the sake of identification, we will call Emily and Charles—became acquainted. They were both young and attractive in personal appearance, and it was not at all strange that their acquaintance ripened into friendship, and friendship into a warmer attachment. Neither made any secret of their attachment for the other, and it soon came to the ears of the young lady's paternal ancestor. That individual had hitherto been ignorant of the state of affairs, and felt highly indignant at the intelligence.

He had been fortunate in business and had accumulated a small fortune, which he intended to lavish upon his only daughter—after he was dead and couldn't help himself. He had intended to form an alliance which would add to the glory of his house; and the prospect of his daughter's marrying a mechanic—for her lover was nothing more—with but a few hundred dollars laid by for a rainy day, incensed him in the highest degree, and he resolved to break up the match at all hazards. Accordingly he most unceremoniously ordered Charles to quit the house forever, and never again have the audacity to aspire to his daughter's hand. And lecturing his daughter and trying to induce her to give up all thoughts of her lover, but finding her fully determined to wed him or none, he placed her under close surveillance, and forbade her ever leaving the house except in company with himself or her mother. These orders given, he thought himself perfectly safe, but, as usual in such cases, he reckoned without his host.

The young girl's mother not having entirely forgotten her own feelings when she was young, sympathized with her daughter and took upon herself to disobey her lord in some respects, and unbeknown to him, assisted the young couple in keeping up a clandestine correspondence. Tears and entreaties had no effect upon the father, so they determined upon acting without his consent. It was no easy matter, however, to elude his vigilance. One or two plans to thwart him were attempted, but failed.

One fortunate day last week the parent was called away from the city on business, and the lady took advantage of the opportunity to invite her lover to spend the evening with her. He was only too happy to embrace the opportunity—and her too. They had hardly been sitting together more than half an hour when a heavy step was heard at the door, and the young man had only time to secret himself in the young lady's room which adjoined the sitting room, when he walked her father. Her perturbation was plainly discernable and the father rightly divined the cause. He accused her of having harbored the destroyer of his peace and good name.

After fruitless attempts at evasion the girl admitted that "Charles" had been there but had gone." The father stamped and swore, and ordered her into her room, despite her protestations and look of the door upon her, declaring that she should remain there until he chose to release her. That did not come until next morning, when the father, having become considerably mollified, opened the door. The sight that met his eyes caused him to stand agast. There was some of the tallest swearing there for about half an hour which had been heard since the beginning. When the man began to reflect that he was the cause of all that happened his anger became somewhat appeased. The good counsel of his better half prevailed, and before the sun reached the meridian a happy young couple had started on their bridal tour, and to-day they are living in a neat little cottage, formerly the property of the father of the bride, but now that of the bride and groom jointly.

John Wilks Booth.

The papers now are having much to say about Booth, whether he be dead or not. John Wilks Booth was alive on the 13th day of July, 1866. The man who was killed was not Booth, but another person murdered in order to obtain the reward offered for his capture. Time will unravel a ball of mystery now connected with this affair, and show up the beauties of Stanton's detective system. Again we repeat earnestly and certainly that John Wilks Booth never was taken to Washington, either wounded or dead, and that he was alive in July of this year.—La Crosse Democrat.

The number of deaths from cholera into St. Louis during the epidemic, from about the first of August to the latter part of September, was over 3,600.

Neck Twisting in church.

A good story is told of an eccentric old parson who was sorely annoyed by a habit of his people (and which prevails in all other churches, even now and hereabouts to some extent) of twisting their necks around every time anybody entered the door and passed up the aisle of the meeting house to notice what manner of person it might be.

Wearied with the annoyance the old man exclaimed one Sunday:

Brethren, if you will cease turning your heads around, whenever the door opens, and will keep your attention on me, I will promise to tell you a I preach who it is that comes in.

Accordingly he proceeded with the services, and presently made a stop, as one of the deacons entered, saying:

That is deacon—who keeps a grocery opposite.

And then he announced in turn the advent of each individual, proceeding the while with his sermon as composedly as the circumstances would admit, when at last a stranger came in, and he cried out:

A little old man in green spectacles and a drab overcoat, don't know him. You can all turn round and look for yourselves this time.

It is hardly necessary to add that the good man carried his point, and there was but little neck twisting seen among his congregation after that day.

Ladies Should Read Newspapers.

It is a great mistake in female education to keep a young lady's time and attention devoted to the fashionable literature of the day. If you would qualify her for conversation, you must give her something to talk about—give education with this actual world and its transpiring events. Urge her to read the newspaper, and become familiar with the present character and improvements of our race. History is of some importance, but the past world is dead, and we have nothing to do with it. Our thoughts and our concerns should be for the present world, to know what it is, and improve the condition of it. Let her have an intelligent opinion and be able to sustain a conversation concerning the mental, moral, political and religious improvement of our times.

HUNG HIM.—We understand that some of the citizens of Miles' Point captured a horse thief one day last week with a horse he had stolen from Lafayette county, and hung him up to a tree until he divulged the names of some of his associates who live in this county. He says there is a gang of thieves in Iowa, Kansas and Missouri, and they cross the river with their stolen property near Waverly. A number of fine horses have been stolen from farmers in this county recently; and we think if two or three of the thieves were hung when caught, it would check the depredations of the gang in this section for a while.—Carroll Co. Journal.

Sudden Death.—Mrs. Hollawell, living at Keytesville Landing, fell dead in the door, on the 29th ultimo. She was apparently well when she started for the door and before she had made the second step fell instantly dead. She is a sister of Mr. Charles Forqueman, and leaves three children—one an infant.

A Mishap.—Eight head of cattle were drowned, on last Saturday, while being ferried across Grand river at the Townsend ferry, near this place. The boat had nearly reached the shore when the cattle on board all made a sudden rush to one side, which caused it to upset and turn the stock into the river.—The men on board barely escaped drowning.

Hard to "Beat."—Mr. L. H. Ballow came into our office the other day and presented us a monster beetle, weighing fourteen pounds. We think this beetle hard to beat.—Brunswick.

A Sensible Coat of Arms.

There is in New York a gentleman of ample fortune, which he received by inheritance. His wife recently ordered a new carriage, and was anxious that the "family" coat of arms should be emblazoned upon its panels. This the husband consented to, and taking a pen, the millionaire drew something resembling a small mound; by it was stuck a measure fork, and upon the fork was perched a scythe, rampant. "Why what is this?" asked madam in amazement. "This," said the man of money, "is our family coat of arms. My grandfather made his money carting manure in Brooklyn, and invested it in real estate in New York. Now listen to the explanation of the arms. This mound and fork represents my grandfather's occupation; the cock perched upon the top of the fork represents myself, who has done nothing but flap my wings and crow on that dunghill ever since." The carriage still has plain panels.

The Granby lead mines are improving very rapidly. The mineral lot of Horton & Co., is doing well, and the large mineral sheet which was struck some two weeks ago, is increasing, it now being five feet thick, having increased one foot, making a five foot sheet of solid mineral. This however is not the only shaft which is producing a large amount of mineral. There are many others which are equally profitable to the owners.—Neosho Tribune.

Poor Practices

It is a pretty poor practice for a farmer to dig and delve, tug and grub, and clear up 50 acres of land at a cost of \$2,000, then in the third year surrender about a fifth of it to briars, brambles, & ox-eye daisies.

Poor practice to half manure, half plow, half seed and half cultivate a field and then harvest from it less than half a crop.

To keep two inferior, scrawny scrap cows for dairy purposes, and give less milk than one good one, and consume more food than three.

To purchase in town five hundred loads of livery-stable manure, and suffer six hundred of better home made material to run to waste.

To attempt to fatten three hogs into twelve hundred pounds of pork on just so much feed as would feed two nicely growing.

To estimate agricultural fair as arduous humbugs and spend three days every month saving the country at political meetings.

To depend on borrowing your neighbors rakes, reapers, mowers, and all sorts of implements in haying and harvesting time.

To lounge up thousands of bushels of grain, waiting for rise, till one-tenth has gone to feed rats and mice and the remainder smells like the essence of rat, and the price is down 40 per cent.

To plant out a big orchard of choice fruit trees with a first thought of money making, and leave them to do or die.

To keep up fancy, five hundred dollar carriage horses, and pay six dollars a day for a team to plow.

It is positively poor practice to call book larin all bosh, to ignore news and agricultural papers, and attempt to keep up an even yoke with your progressive neighbor by main strength and stupidity. St. Eve. Post.

Learning a Trade.

It was a wise law of the ancient Jews that the son of even the wealthiest men should be obliged to serve an apprenticeship to some useful occupation, so that in reverse of fortune they might have something to fall back upon. The same law still exists in Turkey, where every man rich or poor, even the Sultan himself must learn a trade. How fortunate would it be now had it been a law in this country. "Would to God I had a trade?" is the cry of thousands of our returned soldiers, North and South, who find themselves ruined in pocket, with no immediate prospect of gaining a livelihood. It should teach parents that whatever else they may give their sons they should give them good trade. One of our contemporaries most truthfully remarks that a popular idea among our people is that all their sons adopt a clerkship, as means of obtaining a livelihood and every effort is made to give them an education to that end. So far as the education of their children in the science of keeping proper accounts is concerned, the idea is a good one, as every young man should have sufficient knowledge to properly manage his own books, should he ever embark in business; but to make book-keepers and clerks is a grand mistake. Better place them in a workshop, mill or foundry, where they can learn independent trades, which at all times will secure for them employment and the pecuniary compensation which will be at last as much if not more, than the business of accounts. We earnestly advise all parents to teach their sons trades, no matter what, so it is an industrious pursuit; and let the future be spared the pain of seeing so many stout, able bodied young men out of employment, and seeking situations where the pen only can be used.—There is a dignity in labor, an honest trade is the best legacy a parent can bestow upon his child, for it will secure his bread where all else will fail. We base our remarks upon the fact that nearly one hundred applications from young men were received by a firm in our city who recently advertised in our columns only twice for an assistant book-keeper. This fact alone in connection with the well known scarcity of labor in mechanical industry, speaks volumes in condemnation of the popular error of making book keepers of all our boys. (Albany New York Journal.)

Property Exempt from Taxation.

No less than \$12,000,000 in Government bonds is exempt from taxation for State and local purposes in Philadelphia County alone. The taxes of these wealthy classes who own these bonds, are paid by the poor farmers, mechanics or laborers of the country. No tax for the bondholder, but all the tax for the rest of the community, is the motto. St. Louis Republican.

A Good Suggestion.

"A Travelled Parson" writes to an English paper: "In some parts of Germany every bottle containing poison is labelled with a death's head and cross-bones, as black as printer's ink can paint them. Every parcel of medicine sent to the patient has a similar label over the address. Pray help me to urge upon our chemists and druggists the adoption of this very simple method, which is plainly within the comprehension of the dullest boy that ever handled a pebble and mortar."

Double Homicide at Fort Ellsworth.

An affray which ended fatally to both the parties concerned took place at or near Fort Ellsworth, Kansas, about 9 o'clock p. m., October 28th, as we are informed by an attentive correspondent. The names